JEROME SAYS LOW'S TOO TIMID

AND DR. RAINSFORD SAYS, KEEP THE BROTHELS OPEN.

What Makes the People Say, Oh Hell? ! quires the Fusion Man-To Turn You Out, to Turn You Out, May Be Their Little Plan-Dr. Rainsford's Idea.

District Attorney Jerome told the diners at a reform dinner at the Hotel St. Denis ast evening that Mayor Low's timidity was the greatest menace and disap-pointment of the whole fusion move-ment in New York, and the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford told them that living being expensive and early marriages fewer than of yore, the brothels should be let alone. The dinner was given in honor of Mr.

Jerome by Good Government Club C. Never in the fifteen years that I have been watching public affairs in this city have there been fifteen months of as good government here as we have had in the fifteen months," said Mr. Jerome, "and yet you may point to efficient work accomplished in the various departments under Dr. Lederie, Major Woodbury, Gen. Greene, Mr. Folks or Mr. De Forest, when you are talking to the people about it, and if they speak in the vernacular, as they probably will, they will turn around and say: 'Oh, hell!'

"And why? Because the Mayor has established a feel among the people of this community—he has established a feel of his personality that he is not inherently der of men. He has a persistent unwillingness to acknowledge a belief in any principle unless he can have an insurance and have it underwritten as to where it is

going to land him.

"And that is why I feel bitter about it all. in good team work at rowing that Dr. Rainshas spoken of unless the stroke is good, unless there is a quality of personal leaderjust when we were on the verge of better things we are brought to this pass by this

While my own judgment of Mr. Low is pretty well defined in what I have said tonight, yet I am perfectly free to say that Mr. Low is a perfectly honest man. He can't help it that he was born constitutionally timid nor that he loves to write letters. like to make speeches.

These qualities detract from his worthies and his value as a leader. Yet you can't do better for a leader another time than to take him. If you are looking around for the very best man to head the on movement this fall where will you find a man more fit? These faults of character, of constitution, are not dishonest

"If reform is to accomplish anything it must get back to the idea of personal leadership. If you've any notion that principle alone will accomplish anything you are wrong. Principle alone never travels any more than ethics alone travels.

You've got to have men to back them up, to stand for them, who are made leaders by a process of natural selection. You are mistaken if you think that Pat Keenan. mistaken if you think that I adership of district overwhelmingly Hebrew by the district overwhelmingly Hebrew by the district overwhelmingly Hebrew by the a district overwhelmingly Hebrew by distribution of offices. He won his less hip by his power and force and the ele-ments of natural leadership in him. "Reform has made the mistake of not rec-

nizing this fact. The people who to-day and corrupt would more willingly follow a man of educated and enlightened ideas a man of educated and enlightened ideas

The Republican Assemblym
if he had the same qualities of leadership in a conference this afternoon in

"Reform has made the mistake of trusting to abstract principles instead of getting down among the people and showing them that it is fitted for leadership."

Dr. Rainsford said in part: "I never saw such a ministry for righteousness worked in New York as the ministry which Scrome—agnostic though I am sorry to say he calls himself—conducted in the cam-paign in which I firmly believe he elected

I wouldn't submit a Sunday closing la to a popular vote, for even if New York in of virtue and that's the way those things always come—voted for closed ns on Sunday, as it might do, you couldn't close the saloons so long as you have 200,000 or 300,000 people in the city who think that they have a right to drink

of social vice. I'm tired of the people who it was all but agreed that the conveyance take the attitude that it's out of sight and tax should be substituted for the mortgage therefore doesn't exist. "Why aren't we honest about it? You

can't stop the evil any more than you can close the saloons on Sunday. It will exist, and every man knows it, and why can't we look facts in the face? Why don't we speak out-to the women-to our wivesand tell the truth, the facts?

There is a much higher percentage of unmarried young people in the city now than there was twenty years ago, and we know it. We know that expenses are high and that marriage is deferred. why don't we acknowledge the facts? "The brothels in New York, I believe,

should be left alone—not licensed—never licensed—but kept in order. [Applause.] Keep the evil off the streets.

"As to the tenements, you can't drive it out of the tenements.

"You have not done it, Mr. de Forest. There is much more prostitution in the tenements to-day than there was before the Parkhurst campaign. And one girl there can do more harm than anywhere

"She has a room near the street, she gets up late and is not about when the others are going to their work, and when they come back tired out at night she is fresh and looks brilliant and dressed up. And she makes friends, she has a craving for friends and they are made and these conditions are bad for a tenement.

"Reformers are a dandy crew, but they are infernally poor hands at team work.

"I like the way Jerome speaks out for what he believes in. I think he must be an Irishman. I remember once seeing a man in Dublin who had been indulging freely and with evidently great enjoyment. His hat was battered and his clothes were torn, but the memory of his good time was strong within him, and as he strolled along in the moonlight he stopped now and then and, twirling the remains of his shillelagh around his head, he exclaimed: 'Three cheers for

meself, and to hell with the rest of them!" "There have been times when I have

District Attorney the shade of that Irishman." [Great laughter and expectant looks at Mr. Jerome, but he made no re-

sponse.]
The District Attorney was not the only one who had a fling at Mayor Low's want of bowels, nor was Dr. Rainsford the only one to express the belief that Jerome elected Low. Frederick W. Hinrichs of Brooklyn said in the course of a speech which had the closest attention of the diners:

*Mr. Low admitted to me that Jerome elected him, and Edward M. Shepard admitted that Jerome defeated him. Mr Shepard said: 'Jerome made a direct appeal to the moral sense of the community, and no man and no party can stand up against that.' [Laughter.]

"I have told the Mayor over and over again that he must do something to excite public opinion, as Jerome knows so well how to do, or that nothing could be ac-"I am very glad that my friend Mr. Low

came out the other day and wrote some-thing that meant something. [Laughter.] He said: 'I believe in high license.' Gen. Greene said that before he accepted his appointment he had several conferences

Mr. Jerome, and had made up his mind that they could and would get along together. "And we will as long as I stay in office, which may be a shorter time than Mr. Jerome is elected for," said the Police Commissioner.

The Commissioner said that the Three-Platoon bill passed by the Senate at Albany yesterday had a stony and thorny way ahead of it, and that he should oppose it at every step.

Edward M. Shepard sent a letter of regret, which was read, in which he said: "I can but wish that the reform of police conditions during the year 1902 had been completely in hands like his [Jerome's], rather than we For you can't have any good results even should have suffered the practical loss of an entire year in the promise of that express reform to which good citizens, whatever their share in the Mayoralty contest of ship. And there are many more in the 1901, ought to have considered themselves reform movement who feel bitter also that pledged to the uttermost of their ability,

wisdom and vigor."
Paul Fuller presided at the dinner, and seated with him at the chief table, besides Mr. Jerome and Dr. Rainsford and Gen. Greene, were Mayor Thomas M. Osborne of Auburn, Magistrate Barlow, Wheeler H. Peckham, Hobert W. de Forest, Isaac H. Klein, Mr. Hinrichs, Julius J. Frank and Austen G. Fox. Among the others present were Richard Watson Gilder, V. Everit Macy, Arthur von Briesen, Perez M. Stewart and George Haven Putnam.

THE MORTGAGE TAX BILL DEAD. Assembly Conference Acts Promptly -Senators Delay.

ALBANY, April 2.- The Republican Senators conferred for a long time this after-noon on the question of abandoning the Mortgage Tax bill. It was finally decided to leave the question open until the Senators can meet in caucus next Tuesday afternoon, when it is expected that the bill will be abandoned. On the Senate side there is talk of substituting for the amortgages, a tax bill a recording tax on mortgages, a conveyance tax, or the idea suggested in Senator Raines's bill of a stamp tax on certificates of indebtedness.

These was a hot time at the Senate con-

ference. The three insurgent Senators, Edgar T. Brackett, Elon R. Brown and Nathaniel A. Elsberg, intimated that Senator Platt had sold them a gold brick in standing out against the Mo bill after Gov. Odell has signed the Liquer

Tax Increase bill. The Republican Assemblymen showed most emphatic that the Mortgage Tax bill was very unpopular with them, despite the fact that they had pledged themselves less than three weeks ago to support it When Speaker Nixon put the question of how many were opposed to pressing the bill, fifty-seven Assemblymen stood up, while only twenty voted in favor of the

bill. "There still remains to be enacted in law," said Speaker Nixon, "some other kind of indirect tax revenue-raising legislation, for we will still be \$1,500,000 shy of the amount required to abolish direct State taxation and follow out the plans that are contem plated. It has been suggested that a con-veyance tax be substituted for the mort-

Majority Leader Rogers made the motion to reconsider the caucus action, and then followed a general expression as to the con-veyance tax. After three hours' discussion are still necessary. The conveyance tax is to be 25 cents on \$100, and it is estimated that it will bring into the State treasury about \$2,000,000 annually.

Coachman Threw One of the Horses and Stopped Their Flight.

Canton, Ohio, April 2.—Mrs. McKinley's team ran away this afternoon while she and her nurse, Gertrude Healey, were out for a drive about the city. John Bederman, Mrs. McKinley's coachman, was on the box. Near the public square the team was turned into West Fifth street, just &s a trolley car approached from the west. One of the horses became frightened at the car and made a lurch which broke the strap suspending the neckyoke. Then the team started at a mad pace which the

coachman could not restrain. The horses had just reached the brow of the Fifth street hill, the decline of which is steep, rough and unimproved, when the coachman gave one of the reins a sudden jerk that threw one of the horses to the ground. The coachman then jumped from the carriage and was at the horses' heads before they could make a fresh start. The carriage was not overturned and no one

was hurt. Mrs. McKinley was somewhat shocked, but ten minutes after being taken to a nearby house was able to go to her own

B. C. Vanderbilt's Best Man and Ushers. NEWPORT, R. I., April 2.-Reginald C. NEWFORT, R. I., April 2.—Reginald C. Vanderbilt to-day gave out a full list of the men who will assist him at his coming marriage to Miss Neilson. His brother, Mr. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, will be the best man, and the ushers will be Jules B. Neilson, brother of the bride; S. H. Stone of Syracuse, N.Y.; Peter Goelet Gerry, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Gerry, Arthur S. Burden and Albert Gray of New York and Ellis Adams of Orange, N. J.

Latest Marine Intelligence. Arrived: Sa City of Washington, Colon, March 2 Next Pennsylvania Rattroad Tour leaves Next Pennsylvania Rattroad Tour leaves Next Pennsylvania Restroad Tour leaves Next Pennsylvania Region. 303 6th av.—Adv.

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BROUGHT HOME IN CAB TO DIE

IDEALIST OF THE EMMA GOLD-MAN GROUP, MONEY GONE.

Brady Went Into One of the Waubun Places in a Helpless State and Was Sent Home, Where He Died on His Arrival-Knockout Drops Suspected by Doctor. Edward Brady of the firm of Jurick &

Brady, cabinetmakers, at 182 West Houston street, and an Anarchist, or an idealist, as the members of his group call them-selves, died last night of what his doctor thinks was a dose of knock-out drops Coroner Jackson thinks the doctor is right. Brady was taken to his home at 170 East eventy-eighth street at about 9 o'clock last night in a hansom cab driven by Philip O'Connor. He was unconscious when h reached the house and was carried in to the ground floor flat, where he had lived

with his wife, Fannie, for some time. According to O'Connor, Brady said only two words, "My darling," when he saw his wife. The wife, O'Connor says, exclaimed: "Oh, he's been drinking again, with that weak heart of his."

The woman sent for Dr. J. L. Friedler of 326 East Seventy-second street. When he got to the house Brady was dead. In Brady's pocket was found a card of the Waubun company's saloon at 410 East Thirty-fourth street. On the back of the card was written, "Call for your watch."

card was written, "Call for your watch."

The man had only \$2 in his pockets. His wife says he left her in the morning with \$100 to buy lumber in Long Island City.

Peter L. Flore, the manager of the Waubun, told a Sun reporter later that Brady came into the place about 8 o'clock.

"I never saw him before," said Flore.
"He went down to the lavatory and was ill there. One of my waiters told me and I went down and got him. He was a well-dressed, fine-looking man and I thought I'd better take his watch and keep it for him. I did so and gave him a card so he'd get it back.

"I looked in his pocketbook. There was only \$2 in it. I left the money in it and put it back in his pocket. He was getting very stupefied, so I called O'Connor and had him take him home. Later, when I heard he was dead, I went up to his house and told his wife all I knew about the case."

Police Captain Shire told Flore he ought to have called in a policeman. The detectives were trying at midnight to find out where Brady had been before he went to the Saloon.

At the Brady house a Sun reporter found

the saloon.
At the Brady house a SUN reporter found at the Brady house a SUN reporter found six men who said they were Anarchists talking with Mrs. Brady. They said they belonged to the same group of "Idealists" as Brady and that Emma Goldman is a member of the group. Coroner Jackson had heard at the house that Brady formerly

"He never lived with Emma Goldman," said Mrs. Brady. "I was married to Mr. Brady five years ago. When he was in business several years ago with a different partner, Emma Goldman was his saleswoman and she used to call herseif 'Mrs. Brady."

Brady.'"
"Was Brady an Anarchist?" asked the reporter.
"He was an Idealist," replied Mrs. Brady.
"The Idealists are called Anarchists. His
group, however, is known as a group of
Idealists. He was a highly educated man.
He came from an Irish family that emigrated to Austria, and he was born in
Vianna.

grated to Austria, and he was born in Vienna.

"He could speak eight languages and read Cervantes and Dante in the originals for pleasure."

Brady was about 45 years old.

George Jurick, Brady's partner, said last night that Brady had worked hard at the shop all day and left there about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and that he was not a hard dripker.

JACK CHINN HUMILIATED.

CINCINNATI, April 2 .- Col. Jack Chinn, the "invincible Kentuckian," politician and walking arsenal, went down to defeat here to-day in an encounter with a constable who came to levy on the Colonel's belongings. With his defeat the Colonel suffer the deepest humiliation, for the burly constable, not content with punching him, relieved him of pocket editions of revolvers and a big bowie knife and left the Colone

in disordered clothing after the encounter Col. Chinn came here several days ago and registered at the Gibson House. His first escapade was an encounter with Theodore Hallam, the well-known Kentucky lawyer and politician. Chinn happened to be sitting in the lobby of the hotel and, noticing Hallam passing on the street, rushed out and struck him. Chinn afterward said that Hallam wrote an article in which he accused Chinn of shooting Goebel. The affair to-day was an unexpected ably \$75 at Burkhardt Brothers, and agreed

event in Col. Chinn's career. He had purchased a bill of goods, amounting to probto pay the bill later. Fearing that the Colonel would leave the city and forget the bill, the firm sent its colored messe collect it. This angered him and, with his stentorian voice, frightened the messenger so much that he took to his heels.

The firm then brought proceedings in Squire Dumont's court and Constables William Critchell and Charles Timberlake started for the hotel with attachment

The Colonel was found in his room, quietly eating his supper, only partly dressed. When the constables announced their When the constables announced their business he grew indignant and rushed at them to throw them out. Critchell, who is a strapping big fellow, stood his ground, and met the Colonel's charges with a well-directed right, which sent him sprawling over his supper table. He recovered quickly and went for his guns. The constable was just as quick, and while Critchell held him, Timberlake relieved him of his two guns, 6-shooter magazine revolvers, and a bowie knife. The constables threw the knife on the floor, but departed with the guns to satisfy the claim. Chinn's clothing was torn off and the bed pulled apart. A woman in an adjoining room, hearing the noise of the encounter and Chinn's terrible threats, lent color to the affair with her hysterical screams.

BOY KILLED BY AUTOMOBILE. ne Driven by Albert W. Hutchins, a Gold Leaf Manufacturer.

Nine-year-old August Wille of 506 Eighteenth street, Brooklyn, died in the Seney Hospital at 7 o'clock last evening of in-Hospital at 7 o'clock last evening of injuries sustained by being run over by an automobile four hours earlier. Albert W. Hutchins, a gold leaf manufacturer, of 1822 Eighth avenue, was in charge of the automobile. He was going along Prospect Park West at an eight-mile-an-hour clip and was crossing Seventeenth street when the boy ran across the street in front of the machine.

the machine.

The heavy automobile struck him and knocked him down and then the wheels passed over his body before Mr. Hutchins could bring it to a stop.

Mr. Hutchins was arrested and taken to the Fifth avenue police station when it became known that the boy had died. Later he was admitted to bail by Magistrate Tighe. Mr. Hutchins says that it was impossible for him to prevent the accident.

PUPIL SHOOTS PRINCIPAL. ephew of Scuator Latimer Refuses to

Be Whipped and Uses a Revolver. COLUMBIA, S. C., April 2.-Three weeks ago a teacher shot and killed a pupil who resisted punishment in Spartanburg county. To-day the principal of the academy at Lowndesville, Abbeville county, was shot by a pupil who refused to be whipped. James Latimer, the seventeen-year-old boy who did the shooting, is the son of the chief merchant in the town, and nephew of United States Senator Latimer, who succeeded McLaurin in the Senate.

Some of the larger boys absented themselves from school yesterday, as an "April fool." They were warned by Principal J. F. Harper that they would be punished if they went. To-day he told the six truants to remain in his office after school hours and then informed them he would apply the rod. Latimer was the first boy selected for a thrashing. As the principal took hold of him the pupil drew a heavy iron rod from under his coat and attempted to strike Harper.

The teacher disarmed Latimer, who thereupon presented a revolver and fired twice, the muzzle of the pistol almost touching Harper's coat. Harper fell and Latimer ran. He had not been captured tonight. A large button and a rib saved Harper's

life, for it is believed he is not mortally hurt. One bullet carried the button into his chest. A rib turned the other bullet from his heart. JOHN C. OSGOOD PROTESTS.

His Private Car Made a Theroughfare in the Lake Shore Limited Train.

UTICA. April 2.-Millionaire John C. Os. good of New York, president of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, had a little flurry with the New York Central Railroad officials this afternoon relative to the location of his private car on the Lake Shore Limited, on which he was travelling from Chicago to New York. Mr. Osgood's car was next to the rear or observation coach of the train, and passengers passing from the forward cars to the observation coach in the rear passed through Osgood's car, greatly to his annoyance.

The nuisance became unbearable after leaving Rochester and when the train reached Syracuse Mr. Osgood demanded that the privacy of his car be respected by the other passengers. He was informed that it was necessary to have the observation car at the rear end of the train, and unless he would agree to passengers passing through his coach it would necessitate his car being attached to another train. Mr. Osgood pondered the proposition between Syracuse and Utica, and on reaching this city ordered his car cut out of the Lake Shore Limited and hooked on to the Eastern Express leaving for New York at 2:05 o'clock, thus securing privacy luring the remainder of the journey to New York.

TRAIN DROPS INTO SALT LAKE. nother hig Section of the Harriman

SALT LAKE, Utah, April 2.-Another big section of the million-dollar Harriman cut-off across Great Salt Lake collapsed to-day and crashed into the water near the Bottomless Pit. This time a crew of twenty trainmen were almost drawn His Revolvers and a Bowie Knife Wrested into the quagmire. As it was, nine men alone. There must be a unity and a harmony were injured

motive and six cars, manned by twenty men, was sent dashing across a 500-foot stretch of trestlework which spanned a deep section of water just this side of the Bottomless Pit, into which more than a hundred cars of rock have been dropped. As the train neared the Pit engineers on shore saw the track begin to waver and while the train was speeding toward the quagmire 500 feet of trestlework gave way, throwing the train into the lake. Eleven of the trainmen escaped injury; the others were more or less hurt. A laborer named Demarest was being drawn toward

the Bottomiess Pit when rescued.

Four cars which made the plunge will robably be lost, as they are in shifting sand. The place where this new section of trestlework collapsed is a mile and a half out in the lake just west of Promontory Point. This is the fourth big collapse of track on the cut-off.

BUCHANAN SEES MR. MORGAN. But Doesn't Seem to Have Got More in His

Second Interview Than in the First. President Buchanan of the International structural Ironworkers said yes terday structural Ironworkers said yes terday that he had had a second interview with J. Pierpont Morgan, but would not give his version of the interview. It was learned from other sources that the interview took place at Mr. Morgan's house and that it was planned as a coup by Buchanan, who had heard exaggerated reports in Chicago of what President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers had done when he was in this city in coal strike days. Buchanan didn't talk as if Mr. Morgan had revised his decision not to interfere in this strike.

Samuel J. Parks, the keng-looked-for business agent of the structural iron workers' local union, arrived here late last night from Hot Springs, Ark., in response to an urgent message from Buchanan, for a consultation. He said that personally he did not favor an extension of the strikes. But I don't carry the union in my coat pocket," he added.

A special meeting has been called for tomorrow night at Maennerchor Hall, at which the question of extending the strike to all subway work will be discussed.

President Orr reported to the Rapid Transit Commission yesterday that he had been unable to induce Buchanan to call off the sympathetic strike on the subway power house. No action was taken. that he had had a second interview with

DECISION FAVORS HEINZE. He Gets 75 Additional Feet of the Vein of

Pennsylvania Mine. HELENA, Mon., April 2.—The Supreme Court declined this afternoon to grant a rehearing in the celebrated Pennsylvania mine case, but made a re-division of the mine, whereby F. Augustus Heinze gains about seventy-five feet additional in the vein.

rein.

This mine was in controversy between Heinze and the Amalgamated, and the Supreme Court, in deciding the title, divided the property about equally between

divided the property state of them.

Both sides were dissatisfied with this and petitioned for a rehearing. The Supreme Court declined to grant this rehearing, but corrected the former division by giving Heinze seventy-five feet more of the vein.

It saves a Bay.

SENATOR CLARKE IN A FIGHT. HAS A STREET SCRAP WITH

The Two Arkansas Statesmen Come to Blows in Little Rock Over a Matter of Senatorial Courtesy-Friends Separate Them-The Damage Is Slight.

CONGRESSMAN BRUNDIDGE.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 2.—United States Senator James P. Clarke and Con-gressman S. Brundidge engaged in a fist fight on the sidewalk in front of the Capital Hotel this afternoon. There were a great many members of the Legislature and others in front of the hotel at the time and they interfered before any serious injury was done to either of the combatants

Mr. Brundidge went to his room in the hotel, where his damaged clothing was changed. He received several heavy blows on the head and face. Senator Clarke received a blow or two in the face. Senator Clarke, James Rembert of Helena

and Representatives Toney and Kerwin of Jefferson county were talking just cast of the front entrance of the Capital Hotel. Soon Congressman Brundidge came out with James Saniers of Newport. Clarke walked up to Brundidge and Mr. Brundidge said:

How do you do, Senator." Brundidge held out his hand at the same

"Glad to see you," Clarke replied "but I'll not shake hands with you." "All right," remarked Brundidge indifferently. Then

"Damn you, what is this you have been doing, being interviewed by the news-papers and meddling with things that do not concern you?" "I am your friend, sir," responded Brun

didge, "and I have not said anything that I would not have said to you. I said I thought you had made a mistake, and I say so now to you."
"I don't want any of your damned friend-

"All right; you'll not get it, then," answered Brundidge. "You're a skunk," said Clarke. "You're a damned skunk," said Brun

ship," retorted Clarke.

Clarke then struck at Brundidge, who returned the blow. Representative Chrisp grabbed Clarke's arm, and Mr. Rembert caught Brundidge's arm. While they were attempting to separate them Clarke struck Brundidge over the head three times, and Brundidge struck Clarke with his fist and with his umbrella. The timbrella handle was broken. Then the police interfered, and the pressure of the crowd about the combatants prevented further hostilities. The cause of the difficulty was the publi-

cation of this article in a local paper on "Congressman S. Brundidge of Searcy s spending the day in the city on private business. He says that Senator J. H. Berry requested him to carry Senatorelect J. P. Clarke a proffer of his services, in accordance with Senatorial courtery, to escort him to the President's desk when ne was to be sworn in. He waited in the

Senate for him an entire day, but Mr. Clarke was delayed and did not come. When he did arrive the mission was performed by Congressman McRae, and, as has been told in public prints, the offer was refused. Mr. Brundidge said in discussing the incident: 'I am sorry Senator Clarke adopted such a course. It was a mistake and will follow him for a long time. He will find that he cannot represent his people plish the best results."

PENSION CASES HOW SETTLED. Commissioner Ware's Plan, as Alleged, Novel One.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 2.—United States Pension Commissioner Ware, who arrived from Washington to-day, says he has found out the best way of settling the many vexing cases which come before him.

Recently he said his desk was loaded with a score of cases demanding thoughtful attention and quick decision, some of which radically affected the interests of the old soldiers of the country.

To avoid interruption at the departmen he bundled up all these papers and walked out of the pension office without saying a word to any one and went to a railway

"At what time and to what place does the ext train go?" he asked: "It goes south on the Southern in minutes," was the reply.

Mr. Ware bought a ticket to Charleston S. C., intending to stop over at some small place at the end of a night's journey. Early in the morning he found his car bumping over the ties and himself in a bad freight

He was not hurt, only badly shaken up. Pulling himself together, he soon helped to carry out the injured. This was at Camden,

After the excitement of the wreck he went to a hotel, remaining in his room throughout the day and devoting himself to the cases in hand.

After taking in the places of historic interest he took the night train for Charles-

ton. Here he devoted a few hours to sightseeing and again spent the day in his room at the hotel. The next night he passed on the train and got off at the first station reached in the morning and retired in seclusion in hotel room for final work on the papers

He returned to Washington three days MISS BRADLEY RESTRAINED.

Young Woman in the Quintard Scandal Said to Be in a Sanitarium. STAMPORD, Conn., April 2.—The mystery surrounding the whereabouts of Miss Alice S. Bradley, who disappeared on last Thursday night after the arrest of young Quintard for the scandal involving them, was cleared up in a measure to-day. The young woman is said to be under restraint in a sanitarium in New York.

sanitarium in New York.

"Miss Bradley is in New York," said a detective in the employ of her family tonight. "She is in a place where Quintard could not see her if he wanted to. You may depend on it she will not appear as a winess in Quintard's case Monday."

Michael Kenealy, local counsel for Mrs. Quintard, has filed an application for the appointment of a guardian ad litem for Miss Bradley. A hearing was to be held to-morrow in the Superior Court, but it has gone over for a week at request of H. L. Scofield, who has been acting as oounsel for Miss Bradley. Mr. Scofield has notified her that she must procure other counsel. The application is made because Miss Bradley, being a minor, cannot be sued.

MUST NOT BAR GUARDSMEN. ssembly Passes the Hughes Bill Forbiddin Discrimination by Unions.

ALBANY, April 2.-The Democratic Assemblymen who pretend to represent the labor unions in the Legislature again attempted to-day to defeat the Hughes bill preventing discrimination against members of the National Guard by labor unions and employers. The bill, however, was passed by a vote of 81 to 49.

MISS JOHNSON STAGE-STRUCK.

Daughter of Cleveland's Mayor Studying to Be an Actress.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 2 .- Miss Bessie Johnson, the twenty-year-old daughter of Mayor Tom L. Johnson, has decided to desort society for the stage and is now studying under a New York tutor. makes frequent trips to that city to take

Miss Johnson is one of the most attractive young women in this city. She has appeared in local amateur theatricals. Her friends say that she has talent that is sure to make her a successful actress.

Miss Johnson, receives a large sum of money weekly from her father, and with this she is equipping herself for the stage. She expects to blossom out next year as a star and will head her own company and be her own angel. Mayor Johnson is opposed to his daughter's course, but thus far all of his protests have proved futile.

ANOTHER NEGRO POSTMASTER. No White Man in Leonia, Miss., Left to

Take the Office. NEW ORLEANS, La., April 2 .- The whites of Jasper county, Mississippi, are stirred up by the appointment of a negro postmaster at Leonia, five miles south of Paulding, the county seat. The office had been held until a short time ago by a white man, who has moved away.

All the white citizens of that part of the county have recently moved away, with the exception of one or two, who did not care to take the post office and who asked that

it be discontinued.

The region is thickly populated with negroes, who have a church and school near the post office, and they sent in a petition asking that Heard, a negro schoolteacher, be appointed, which was done.

MEXICAN . MOB FIRED ON. Two Soldiers and Two Citizens Killed in a Riot at Monterey.

MONTEREY, Mexico, April 2.- During the celebration of the victory of Puebla this morning a riot occurred in which four persons, two soldiers and two citizens, were killed and many wounded. A crowd of about 15,000 citizens had gath-

ered at the residence of Gen. Bernardo Reyes, the Governor of the State of New Leon, on the Saragosa Plaza, shouting

of New York city, reappointed.

DYNAMITE WRECKS TRAIN. American Engineer and Five Mexican

Killed by the Explosion. CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, April 2.- News was received to-day from Santa Barbara of the explosion of a hundred pounds of dynamite at that place, which wrecked one of the Guggenheim ore trains and killed the American engineer and five Mexicans. The train was destroyed.

BEQUEST TO MRS. J. P. MORGAN. Charles E. Whitehead's Will Also Makes

Many Gifts to Charities. The will of Charles E. Whitehead, who died at Aiken, S. C., was filed for probate yesterday. The estate is said to be large,

the Bride. MEXICO CITY, Mexico, April 2.—Santiago Gil Perez, the noted bull fighter, known as Pimienta," has married Dolores Munoz y Pagaza, a wealthy young woman of this city. The bride and bridegroom left here on their way to Europe, where they will spend their honeymoon.

Judge Goodwin's Daughter a Suicide. ST. LOUIS, April 2.-Miss Clara Goodwin aged 18, daughter of Judge Goodwin of Grand Tower, Ill., killed herself this afternoon after a quarrel with her married sister, Mrs. Albert Adderly, with whom she had been making her home. She shot herself in the heart.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 2.—The rolling mills of the DuPont Powder Company, blew up this evening with loud reports, but no one was injured. Two other mills blew up last evening.

DuPont Powder Rolling Mills Blow Up.

Gov. Odell Signs Excise Bill. ALBANY, April 2.—Gov. Odell to-day signed the Raines bill increasing excise taxes in this State 50 per cent. It is Chap-ter 115 of the laws of 1908. MONROE DOCTRINE EXPOUNDED

PRICE TWO CENTS.

NO INDIRECT EUROPEAN CON-

TROL, SAYS ROOSEVELT.

The President Says Our Policy Not Only Will Not Allow Seizure of Territory. but Will Not Permit Control-Gives Documents in the Venezuela Case -Declares for a Big Navy-He Has a

Lively Day Among the Chicagoans. CRICAGO, April 2.-Chicago to-day took a day off from its warm municipal cam-paign to do honor to President Roosevelt. Both sides in the city's municipal battle have striven all day long to outdo each other in showing courtesy to the President. To-night at the Auditorium Mr. Roosevelt made an oration on the Monroe Doctrine and its strongest and most neces-

sary pillar-a great navy. Mayor Carter Harrison sat beside him and applauded vigorously. Graeme Stewart, who as Republican candidate leads the opposition to Mr. Harrison, sat near the President and was also conspicuous by his approval. This is the President's speech:

speech:

I.ADIES AND GENTLEMEN: To-day I wish to speak to you, not merely about the Monroe Doctrine, but about our entire position in the Western Hemisphere—a position so peculiar and predominant that out of it has grown the acceptance of the Monroe Doctrine as a cardinal feature of our foreign policy, and in particular I wish to point out what has been done during the lifetime of the last Congress to make good our position in accordance with this historic policy.

Ever since the time when we definitely extended our boundaries westward to the Pacific and southward to the Gulf, since the time when the old Spanish and Portuguese colonies to the south of us asserted that because of its primacy in strength among the nations of the Western Hemisphere it has certain duties and responsibilities which oblige it to take a leading part thereon. We hold that our interests in this hemisphere are greater than those of any European Power possibly can be, and that our duty to ourselves and to the weaker republics who are our neighbors requires us to see that none of the great military powers from across the seas shall encroach upon the territory of the American republics or acquire control there-over. THE PANAMA CANAL.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

This policy, therefore, not only forbids us to acquiesce in such territorial acquisition, but also causes us to object to the acquirement of a control which would in its effect be equal to territorial aggrandizement. This is why the United States has steadily believed that the construction of the great Ishmian canal, the building of which is to stand as the greatest material feat of the twentieth century—greater than any similar feat in any preceding century—should be done by no foreign nation, but by ourselves. The canal must of necessity go through the territory of one of our smaller sister republics. We have been scrupulously careful to abstain from perpetrating any wrong upon any of these republics in this matter. We do not wish to interfere with their rights in the least; but, while carefully safeguarding them, to build the canal ourselves under provisions which will enable us, if necessary, to police and protect it, and to guarantee its neutrality, we being the sole guarantor. Our intention was steadfast; we desired action; taken so that the canal could always be used by us in time of peace and war alike, and in time of war could never be used to our detriment by any nation which was hostile to us. Such action, by the circumstances surrounding-it, was necessarily for the benefit and not the detriment of the adjacent American republics.

After considerably more than half of a

Death to Gen. Reyes!"

The police fired on the mob, which was composed of the partisans of the candidate opposing Gen. Reyes for Governor of New Leon.

ODELL HEEDS A PROTEST.

Veting Machine Commission Appointed by the Gevernor.

ALBANY, April 2.—To-day the Governor appointed the following as members of the Voting Machine Commission: Frederick H. Betts of New York city, in place of Philip T. Dodge; John H. Barr of Tompkins, in place of Henry Thurston, and Harry DeB. Parson of New York city, reappointed.

Int. Was necessarily for the benefit and not the detriment of the adjacent American republics.

After considerably more than half of a century these objects have been exactly displeted by the legislation and treaties of the last two years. Two years ago we were no further advanced toward the construction of the Ishmian canal on our terms than we had been during the preceding eighty vars. By the Hay-Paunneoftot treaty, ratified in December, 1801, an old treaty with the two years. Two years ago we were no further advanced toward the construction of the Ishmian canal on our terms than we had been during the preceding eighty vars. By the Hay-Paunneoftot treaty, ratified in December, 1801, an old treaty with the way, was abrogated and it was agreed that the canal should be constructed under the auspices of the lovernment of the United States, and that this Government should have the exclusive right to regulate and manage it, becoming the sole guarantor of its neutring the preceding republics.

any measures which it found necessary in order to secure by its own forces the defence of the United States and the maintenance of public order.

Immediately following this treaty Congress passed a law under which the President was authorized to endeavor to secure a treaty for acquiring the right to finish the construction of and to operate the Panama Canal, which had already been begun in the territory of Colombia by a French company. The rights of this company were accordingly obtained and a treaty negotiated with the Republic of Colombia.

This treaty has just been ratified by the Senate. It reserves all of Colombia's rights, while guaranteeing all of our own and those of neutral nations, and specifically permits us to take any and all measures for the defence of the canal, and for the preservation of our interests, whenever in our judgment an exigency may arise which calls for action on our part. In other words, these two treaties, and the legislation to carry them out have resulted in our obtaining on exactly the terms we desired the rightly-madprivileges which we had so long sought in vain. These treaties are among the most important that we have ever negotiated in their effects upon the future welfare of this county, and mark a memorable triumph of American diplomacy—one of those fortunate triumphe, moreover, which reduced the treaties of the entire world.

The Venezuelan Trouble.

"WASHINGTON, DEC. 16, 1901.]
"His Excellency, Dr. von Holleben, dc.:
"DEAR EXCELLENCY: I inclose a memorandum by way of reply to that which you did me the honor to leave with me on Saturday, and am, as ever, faithfully yours.

JOEN HAY.

"The President in his message of the 3d of December, 1901, used the following lan-

The President in his message of the 3d of December, 1901, used the following language:

"The Monroe Doctrine is a declaration that there must be no territorial aggrandizement by any non-American Power at the expense of any American Power on American soil. It is in no wise intended as hostile to any nation in the Old World.

"The President further said:

"This doctrine has nothing to do with the commercial relations of any American Power, save that it in truth allows each of them to form such as it desires. " We do not guarantee any State against punishment if it misconducts itself, provided that punishment does not take the form of the acquisition of territory by any non-American Power.

"His Excellency the German Ambassador, on his recent return from Berlin, conveyed personally to the President the assurance of the German Emperor that his Majesty's Government had no purpose or intention to make even the smallest acquisition of territory on the South American continent or the islands adjacent. This voluntary and friendly declaration was afterward repeated to the Secretary of State, and was received by the President and the people of the United States in the frank and cordial spirit in which it was offered. In the memorandum of the 11th of December, his Excellency the German Ambassador repeate these assurances as follows: We declare especially that under no circumstance de we consider in our proceedings the acquisition.